Supplement to

FARMINGTON TIMES. PARMINGTON

Thursday December 2 1985

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

CONGRESSMAN ELVINS FROM HIS VISIT

Writes interestingly of Lince Sam's Mid-Pacific Possession and Its People.

After the loss and Ardress lock of previous the tariff was finished, which rough at the stratuer routes herea-the front of August had come Mrs. the Photos for an the Hawattee ten mays distartion, which included a commercial value and their strategy Lawrence Riser, through the rounthers from toul, "The Key of the Pacific Thousand bugada to Turnger, there are no take there is by Barfate and though home to visit X. The Hamilton are Polynosians and deliciting on the way and to who came from the southensteen down the Medicine a parties which Parific mointing Series Tabili and

bad distribution on the general conjegue. that resented bee whose I got that the from Figure 1 or the Land I will be suffi-Inlance Westmit in to form a party of there's kiness somen and inform that these vocates were made in the larger who were beging charge any values to a distance of 3000 miles the term of comment of that the time woman Islands of the experi- of the terribene constinent \$ 0.00 caving be it appropriated to unacomme vote hard lexistature for this purpoet It was a recognition that not dom, commenter ages Congression, and one that had never before come to title all violities in Considered at A. an the instruction was need gledly and promuter accorded, for I was in it not ones an equipmentally for the conducttive of a femi-dramedof rap alian would be enjoyable and irrintening to use but also an opportunity or gain. ench information and make such ado Recording as would conduce to my in this one to not altered and for the countrie networks. But the Invitation COTTON THEIR DESCRIBES T AND IN THE THE table. I was a technique of Congress. I therefore feet that that constituency which sont me in Congress to also entitled to be well by my experience. and benefit to to be derived, become these lines to the investigation of our

representational district Also journal thromass to complex, and, after much enterpainment in San Francisco, sailed from there on the guest whip Silberts on August the 24th On the asserting of the seventh day following I perced the mainthe port hole is my cable to see one of the most beautiful within D. has ever toon my lot to behold; for there, rises, where on of the weam bull a mile lute the air and entered all over with a delive frequent arrows of the green ent and thickest of venetation, was old Discount thead accommon in the the Med Pacific von the Island, of Onforthe first in maposition though not In size, of the Theorem a Islands.

Geography...

the not lines or married which yet thronousent or the queen, and I am pean kings, and was worn for ornagure that a large humber of people inentation parely the existence of the Hawalian Islands, ringuished from that of the Moi by beyond, perhaps, a vague recollection, the occurrence of red and varicolored of Captain Cook and the Sandwich The lesser the chief was in impor-

islands in 1778 he named them the only a feather necklines, or let about Sandwich islands after the Earl of his neck and feather ringlets around Sandwich, who was then the Pieur Lord of the British Admiralty and the chief patron of Captain Cock.

The Hawaiian Islands, as they are of which are inhabited, four of them being but barren rocks, and constito form a landing for the Pacific Mantia to the order of their size as follows: Hawaii, Maul, Oaha, one head the government of all convoluton of nature. The volcanie have become more eroded and have and largest island, with its two active army still glisten in the sun. volcanos, is still in the making proup to a height greater than the famous Pike's Peak of Colorado.

with gentle slopes, which are cut up by many gorges of great depth and great beauty and the calleys are a doubt, the grandest and most fertile in the worlds practically all of the woll being formed from the disintegra note of lava water. The windward or northeast some of the Islands term sate in alread wifts which are aeral thousand fort frate in places, and on the billiant of Modekan there on bende out mito like som from the land of these back suffic a beautiful pour Bulla of Jahre person Where the parhapless, lepers of the country five and from which there is but one means of escape a nature dellie un the morn title where is securely anacded by a efforter more

Shorted as they are in the cross Excess and I work a little variation of Islands scrape a position of greastop it schools afty a set up the importance recolor with the security Lake through and Lake Whompiain (or innerlineded to ben, where all the im-We then went on one St. was of the world could ride; male-

History point of bearing for excepted the trip. Ascuring hypothese academic appropriate Harmertone the balance of the South the state of the s ZHILL These people were bold, 3001 The feeting theatment of them full seamen with a sufficient kinnel between would not have been taken when of authority to set their satisfasummer by the store. They built land further extress expanse of currying powinters for a long youngs, and you succes were frequently made between gall in Complete Scotty (in transmint, Haward and Samen and Between Ha wall and Tables, and when we rettand more the eventuality feat of the Jumbus frees much of our seneration After a time however communicarion with the south nessed and then for several confucion the group was cut of from the cost of the world.

Cantain Cook made a second and to the filleds in 1279, when he was killed in a squared with the matrices and it was no provinge, on a sail be tween the blands to see in a far-off desidate phase on a runged exast. the muchile shaft which the Beltish keys cities at the erected in the memory of the sound arrumanavigator.

At the time of Cook's diseavery of the plants most of them had a separare goo runners, prosided over by a chief who was assisted in his novcommental functions by lower chiefe. In the summanns and in the homes of the procent hereditary chieficary will to be seen the ancient absolut which were worn by the chiefs and which distinguished their rank. They are marvelous works of net these aboutos. eting given bearing clonks on vapew That of the Mot on Great Chief, it made of vellow feathers unly and the subject may be appreciated when it is known that only two tiny feathers could be taken beam a single hird, be since they were all the relies fouththat to presented. The matno birds which produced these teathers were caught by smearing stacky pamile gum on tree limits and branches which were barred with the honey suching manners inverte flower. After being fishled of the two this yellow tenshers that grew beneath his wings. Mr. Mamo was not igibed, but liberseted, because the following year he would produce two more vellow feath-These choice feathers were peserved for receity alone. With h Conside the knowledge conveyed in Landred natives nathering feathers. every day, it is said that the abundar curs a spirite. Little Is own bucked of Kametamelia the Broat took fifty gallerable. I had noted above many years to make. This great abouts there of these behinds, except what I when compacted, hing from the king's find, read to the curic part of 1865 in shoulders to the ground, after the The lesser chief in the United States hately knew of had a shorter clock and it was disof barrier read in their school books feathers interwoven with the yellow tarrie, the shorter his garment was When Captain Cook discovered the until the petty chief could disport

After the visit of Captain Cook, who no doubt told to the chiefs the fales. of European conquests, Kamelanucha now officially called consist of a came to the throne of the Island of group of twelve islands, only eight Hawaii, the greatest of all the group, and sought to conquer the whole of the archipelago and unite the Islands ture a part of an accompliage which, under one head, tip to that time there on the map, looks only harge enough, had been constant rivally and conscant fighting between the various cable. They are about 2100 miles from tritles of the Islands, but Kamehame-San Prancisco and 4700 miles from im, who was the local Alexander the Great, by the year 1795 had consupered the eight inhabited islands are named the whole group and brement under Kanai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihan and islands. The Island of Onlin, on which Kanleschewe, the area of them all he is signated the City of Honolulu, was ing 6454 square inthe a little less the last to wear the conqueror's yoke, compressional district, and there is pointed out today to yield These bilands, which formed along are the great precipice or pall at the a fissure in the earth's crust, ex- end of the beautiful Nunanu taffey, tending neithwest and southeast, where the last stand of Kalanikupule's consist of craters that were probably army was made. In Hawatian warbuth up from the bottom of the ocean fare, no quarter was usked or given. by out-pouring lava, but they impress and on the occasion of this decisive one, on first sight, as having been battle the integral conqueror to make heaved up into the air at one weird serve of his conquest, drave the retreating semy, step by step, up the first evidently reased at different valley until they reached the pall, or times in the islands, as some of them brink of the precipice, when he forced then; over into the plain lies feet acquired more forms of plant life than below; where some of the bones of

The Kamehamehan dynasty concers, though it has aiready been built tinued to rule until 1874 when, by popular election, Kalakau, the last of the kings of the islands, came to the The surface features of the group throne. The Kamehamehas ruled wise have been lost for: Liberty,

are characterized by lofty mountains by and well, but Kalakau, like Old King Cole, was a merry old soul, but he seems to have called for his pipe and called for his bowl much too frequent ly. It was during his reign that the seeds of discontent were sown though he harvest was not remped until after a ber. Queen Lilinokasani.

Religion.

During the reign of Kumehameha the Pirst, the influence of the white began to assert itself and the whole social and political condition of the people became revolutionized the wer of the heathen priest destroyed and the way paved for the easy introduction of Christian civilization, Up a 1819 the religion of the country was delates and the religion was so in terwoven with the government of the country that what governmental funcions the chiefs overlooked, the priests took up, and the government of the suntry was virtually a government inbu a system whereby the native priests, or kahungs, religiously oppresent the people. Its more edicof chief or priest, the doing of a cer toon act or the failure to do a certain thing was made tabu, and a violation of the tabu meant the death or great punishtness of the offender. The tabus were many and various. It was tabu for men and women to eat together. If was tabu for the women to eat of the best fish of the sen and the best fruits of the land, and even pork, ba conse and reconstate were denied them it was tabu to eat certain things at certain times; and during writain periods tabus were general when no fire could be tighted and no cance immeted and no net cast, on oam of death. The tates was some times manifested by setting up in the around two sticks or rods. If these ticks were placed on a native's land before his irrase but, it meant that to minute not go out until the take was taken off, which was usually donupon the payment of some kind of a There were wher occasions when it was take to pound pot ena live bready or best tags studies clots made from the bark of the mulberry tree) and there were times when even the dears had to be muzzled and the chickens shut up in calabashes, for it was take for a sound to be uttered in all the islands. This, however, was on recemental occasions, for your Ha wallan native, true to his Polynesian thee was long on ceremony. Much coremony, prayers and sacrifices at conded all of his doings-his planting. his fishing and the daily routine of his life; but, strange to say, there were no religious coremonies consected with marriage, except that when per sons of high rank were married they touched moves in the presence of their followers, or perhaps a piece of tapa cloth was thrown over the couple and answered the purpose of a ring. advantage there which is tabu here was that the maid could solicit matrimony as well as the man, and leapyear was unknown to the Hawnian

The concentions which the ancient Hawaiians had of the Tuture state were very varie and inconsistent After death, according to some, the Kannika was supposed to get to a subbecause Hades of he could in his the maneating sharks, according to others they went to Kane, a fairy island in the Woot. how the aucient could conceive of any island more beautiful than his

own is beyond mebe a great appression upon the people. Yet, a tinge of sadness might have takes and there is no water except throne, one of his first acts was to passing the Queen's Palice (now the exististive irrigating ditches and tunabelish idelatry and the taba. The United States Government Building), wits. But the land, when irrigated is missionaries arrived. They immediately hid the foundation for the prescut excellent school system and reduced the native language to writing, using an alphabet of only twelve let-They also wrote the music of beautiful, though plaintive, songs which for years and years the Kattaka and his sweetheart had some to the accompaniment of the native ukilili, beneath Hawatian palms and 901214796

The natives embraced Christianity caserly and they also readily adapted. themselves to the customs and to the habits, good and bad, of the Ameri-The grass but gave way to the board cottage. The tapa cloth wrapper did not conform well to the modern cornet, so it was changed for the adorament worn by the was figure in the show windows. The awa, or native drink, lost its popularity when gin put in its appearance, and money now, not feathers, is the much sought medium of barter and trade.

The native says that the mission ary (which in his mind includes all reformers, good and bad,) came with the Bible in one hand and a blank mortgage in the other, and he attests his suggestion by pointing to the palatial homes and huge plantations of the missionaries and their descendants. Be this as it may, and be the spiritual comfort which the missionaries may have brought to the natives great or small these things at are certain; they snatched them from vicious and consuming religion, taught them letters and the arts of the others; and Hawali, the youngest the remnant of the Oahuan king's husbandry, established for them an excellent school system, and through their activity in establishing a constitution and beneficent laws, brought also to some other ravaging and therethem without bloodshed what elsewhere in the world so many lives

Annexation.

Kamehameha III came to the throne in 1833 and, acting under the infludice of the incoming tide of civillya on and recognizing the defenseless condition of the common people, he few years later, proclaimed a full the death, during the reach of his size of Rights, which at once transformed a feudal despotism into a constitu tional monarchy. These reforms were quickly followed by the organization of an executive ministry, the creation a judiciary department and the ption of provisions for an adjust ont of land tenure and m 1852 ; authution was promulgated forfoing the basis of others which followed. et a legislative body was created and iversal suffrage granted to the people, which was restricted only by a operty qualification and the ability read and write.

to 1867 a Reciprocal Treaty was concluded with the United States by which, for the cession of Peacl Harsugar was admitted free of duty the United States. This immediately gave a tremendous impetus to the sugar industry and caused the unity to prosper to a greater degree han ever before, and was the chief feature in making possible the American annexation of the islands later.

Upon King Kalakau's death, Queen Librarkalimi came to the throne in 1891. About two years after her neforce a new constitution on the proole, restoring the old powers of rosposed and a provisional government stablished. Upon the failure to be States following this revolution, the Republic of Hawaii was organized July the 4th 1884, with Smiford B. trie as President. On the 12th of cumus, 1898, annexation to the United abse was finally accomplished and 1900 the islands were organized the Territory of Hawaii, and the Stars and Stripes have floated proudly slove them ever since and will con-

Unlike some of our other insular a money-maker for Uncle Sam. The went into the United States Treasury while in that year the United States invernment spent only about \$380. nes 00 in the Islands, giving us a ne profit of considerably more than \$1.

The islands now enjoy a territorial orm of government very much the same as that of New Mexico and Arihaving a Lexislature which eets bi-ennually and which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, the senators being elected for four years and the represniative for two years. The executive department of the government includes a Gov erner who is appointed by the President of the United States, as well as the other necessary state officers. The Judicial department embraces a supreme court and circuit and district couris. The territory elects a delemare to the Congress of the United States, who has a sent in the House of Representatives, but no vote. The present delegate. Prince Kuhio Kalaniannole to Prince of good fellows). was, in his first campaign, elected over his older brother, Prince David who ran on the Democratic ticket. On own is beyond me.

In addition to the regular priests ago, Prince Kniho, or "Cupid," as he there were knitumes of a lower class is familiarly called, who is a nephew which comprised diviners, doctors who of the childless exqueen, became the dependen upon charms and sorrespon bein apparent to the throne, but so who were presumed to have the power thoroughly American has he become to may people to death, and thus the that it is doubtful if he would trade religious forms and rites, as well as his sent in Congress for the Hawalian the administrators of them, grew to Crown, if it were possible to do so, smently, while on the leaward it never been detected in his tone when on following year, 1820, the American he said to some congressmen, who just as fertile and productive as that were with him, as he pointed to some second-story windows: "Those: were my apartments in the old days when they were teaching me how to be a King."

The native Hawaiian seems a patural born poet, orator and politician. He manifests a great interest in the elections and in the issues of the political campaigns. Many of brightest lights in both branches of the legislature are natives, some of whom it was my pleasure to meet and converse with. But, under that stern law of nature which gives the control of the weaker to the stronger race, the Hawalian has already passed from the stage as a controlling factor in the government of the country that once was his. But, under good leadership, he continues to be good citizen he always was. Crime was practically unknown to the Hawallan. There was no such thing as a door lock in the islands before civ ilization set in and even today the one prison on the island is filled, when filled at all, with others than Hawaiians.

Population.

In 1900 the population of the group numbered 154,000. It was estimated at 175,000 during our visit. When the islands were discovered the native population was probably about 250,000, but in 1878 it had fallen away to 58,000. This decrease was due in great part to the destructive interisland wars, for the victorious army took no prisoners. It was also due very largely to the blighting influence of clothes the native became subject to pneumonia and tuberculosis and tofore unknown diseases that were marriage with other races had also a rainbow at night a sort of hoax

about "the survival of the fittest," and the amalgamation and absorption of of people. Following the year 1878: however, a very rapid increase in popplation was brought about by the importation of laborers to meet the growing needs of the planters, due to the imperus given to the sugar industry by the reciprocal treaty. These laborers were brought in by the contract system and were chiefly Chinese. Japanese and Portuguese. Of the present population as per cent are Orientals, 22 per cent canwallan and those of Hawaiian extraction, and the remaining 20 per cent are about evenly diivded between Americans and Europeans.

Education.

Education is compulsory, free and universal. The public schools, high schools and colleges are as good as those on the Mainland to term which the islanders invariably use when referring to the States), and they are eagerly patronized by the children of all nationalities, and especially by the native children. It is said that 98 per cent of the present beneration of Hawaiians can read and write Some of our party visited the schools of Hawaii. It was an imposing spec tacle to see white children sitting be ession to the throne she attempted to side Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese Portuguese Russians and other nationalities—a unniature parliament of 16/15; and this resulted in a bloodless the world. On the campus at one of aution In which the queen was do the schools a most impressing exercise was held for our edification. the center of the group of school chil annexation to the United dren stood a little white boy dressed in the costume of Uncle Sam. By his side a little white girl stood impersonating Columbia, with the folds of the national colors draped about her and a liberty cap got janually over her golden suris. At a given signal a little Russian toy clad in the costume of Russia, walked forth and handed a tiny Russian flag to Tinele Sam' who, with a bow as grotesque as he thought it impressive, passed the flag to "Columbia," who in turn gave sessions, the Territory of Hawaii an American flag to the Russian And so in their order, came little boys Honolulu Custom House in the fiscal from Japan, China Portugal, Mexico year 1908 collected \$1.550,000.00 which and many other countries, including one from Hawaii dressed in the co tumes of their respective countries. and went through this patriotic pantomime, and the flag exchanges were closed when a little kinky-haired negro boy relinquished the Dixie flagfor Old Glory, whereupon three hundred childish voices broke into the soul-stirring strains of the Star-Springled Banner.

Climate.

Owing to the frude winds which they continuously there nine months in the year, and the currents which cool the oceans about the islands, the temperature of the group is ten degreen lower than that of any other part of the world in the same latitude The islands are exempt from excluse or harricanes. Durang the months of December, January, Pebruary and March the southwest wind blows dur ing the committee of the trades and is the storm wind known as "Makani Koto" or "hot wind," and, in this connextion it was answeing to find time one of the contiemen in our party. who had a penchant for making speeches of the spread-cause variety soon found himself nicknamed by the natives "Makani Kona," which is the nearest approach their language affords to our slang expression. That

As a rule there is a sharp contrast between the northeast or wind ward side and the lessward or northwest side of the various islands. On the windward sides if rabas very freas is carried around by great on the windward side. At one place on the Kona coast, where there is no rainfall and no irrigation, and where we went ashore one morning before sunvise to be driven across country to the coffee plantations, many cattle were browsing on the mountain side asked the native guide of our cartage where the cattle got water and to told us to watch them closely. We did, and we saw that they were not cating, as we had at first thought, but were literally licking the dew from the leaves and were doing it rapidly, for they knew from long experience that the first rays of the sun would dry up the moisture and there would be no more water for them that day.

The height of the Islands above sea level causes a great variety of climate ranging from forrid beat at sea level on the lee side of the group, to a freezing temperature on the snow-capped summits of the lighest mountains. On the whole, the climate is a remarkably equable one, with an average temperature of 75 degrees the year round, and is as nearly perfect us any that can be found anywhere in the world. At Walkiki Beach, Honolulu, men, women, and children bathe in the ocean every day in the year, An ideal climate, coupled with its tropical growth, has given the group the sobriquet "Paradise of the Paciffic." The peculiar climatic conditions are such that one may at times be standing dry on a street corner in Honolulu and see it raining furiously in the next block. These are called dry rains and nobody carries an umbrella for them, for when the of civilization, for with the domning sun comes out a few minutes lafer the moisture in the clothing disappears as if by magic.

I had always heard the saying: "A rainbow at night is the sailor's brought from the mainland. Inter- delight," but I was inclined to think

served to decimate the race, as had until I saw them frequently in Hawait. the many other causes which bring and he who has seen only the emtrancing to veliness of a day rainbow after a storm has yet to marvel at the weaker into the stronger races the witchery of the pale lunar rainbows of the tropics, whose weird and enchanted beauty brings a spell that baffles description. Moreover, those who believe that a pot of gold is buried at the end of each rainbow cusht to migrate to Hawnii, for these both ends of half a dozen rainbows may be seen at the same time. And now, ye incredulous, for the final stroke; I have seen the rainbow span the street from wall to wall and I have reached out of a window of my apartments and fondted and played with a ratiobow.

Natives:

The native Hawalian, while inclined o the indolence that characterizes the inhabitants of all tropical climates, is most amiable, cordial and generous He is slow to take offense, quick to forgive and always eager to please. His hospitality knows no bounds and he will give to you cheerfully his last possession. Physically he is very atvactive and is strong and fithe, while his sister is, in a great many to stances, beautiful and accomplished, In general, they are above the middle stature well formed, with fine muscular limbs, open countenances features frequently resembling these of Europeans. Their hate is black or brown, heavy and generally straight as an Indian's, but occasionally curly, Their complexion is neither yellow nor red, but a kind of olive, sometimes a reddish brown, and not infrequently, almost black

The Hawaiian child is taught to swim at the same time he is taught to walk, and a most ph furesque sight in fanding at or leaving the islands is the Kanaka boys waiting for the ship w passengers to threw pieces of money into the ocean that they may dive them. On the occasion of our leaving Honolulu there were at least two dozen of these fellows following ship and it was great sport to got them all formed in a small circle and throw a shintne piece in the midst of the circle and see them all go down for it at once. They never bet piece of money and one fellow in the crowd, whom, on account of his superior prowess, we dubbed the dean of the delegation, became so prospercus on that occasion that both of his cheeks were bulging with money. It therefore became his duty, under their code, to do the grand act for our amusement, and he climbed to the topmost of the ship's riming as she was leaving port and, shouring "Abdud" as a farewell salute, plunged headforement, more than a hundred feet, into the sea-The nearly amphibious life the children lead sometimes stands them in good stend, for a short time before we reached the islands a picnicking bont had been wrecked three miles off the coast with forty native children aboard. Every one of them swam safety ashore and were pleased with the experience

The adults are, of course, equally proficient in aquatic sports, chief among which is surf-ciding, or natu in this sport is used a light board mode of koa energy mahoganya which is the size of a coffin lid. With this they swim out to sea, diving under the rolling billows which they meet, until they reach the outer line of breakers; then, lying flat on the board, usually, they balance themselves upon the forward slope of the highest wave and ride with it with the spend of a caco horse toward shore. I have seen them at Walkiki comitis in on those boards, breakneek speed, standing on their heads. Their cances, in the management of which they are unsurpassed, are hollowed out of a single kea tree. Titese are stradied by an outrieser, a slender log of light o parallel to the came and fastened to it by curved cross-pieces. These casnoes were for sport no well as utility, and we often went out to the beach and indulged with the natives in riding the waves. Coming to shore in one of those canoes at sixty miles an hour with the ocean spray beating into my face, is the most delightfully exhibitating exercise I ever experienced.

Polo, played on horseback, is a popular sport with them also, and we saw them in this theilling and dangerous game defeat the crack team of the United States soldiers stationed on the island.

Baseball enthuses them also, but we saw a Japanese nine clean them up completely one day and then saw the same Japs "skunked" by a team of Chinamen. The bleachers, full of Celestial rooters, with their queues bobbing up and down in the frenzy of their excitement, was more interesting than the game, however,

Among the whites, automobiling, strange to any, is the favorne pastume. In Honolulu, where only 4000 of the 30,000 inhabitants are white persons, there are 400 automobiles, and many of them are to be seen at almost any time of the day or night gliding along by the sea shore or puffing away in the altitudes. The roads of the islands. particularly Oahu, are simply superb, being for the most part hewn out of the mountain sides at great expense. On one accasion our party was taken around the entire island of Oahu, a distance of 115 miles, in automobiles, making the trip in eight hours, including several stops, and there was not an accident to any one or to any machine, although there were thirty-five cars in the procession. Going some,

Vegetation.

The upper mountain slopes of the islands are, in places, covered with heavy forest growths, principally of kea and obia, which latter is made